

The Salt Lake Tribune.

Issued every morning by
Salt Lake Tribune Publishing Company.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Daily and Sunday Tribune, week, \$1.25
Daily and Sunday, one month, \$12.00
Daily and Sunday, three months, \$36.00
Daily and Sunday, six months, \$68.00
Daily and Sunday, one year, \$125.00
Semi-Weekly Tribune, one year, \$1.50
S. C. Beckwith, Special Agent, Eastern
Office, Tribune Building, New York;
Western office, Tribune Building, Chicago.

Business communications should be addressed: "The Tribune, Salt Lake City, Utah."
Matters for publication, to "Editor The Tribune, Salt Lake City, Utah."

Where The Tribune Is on Sale.
Murray, Utah—Excelsior Stationery Co., Ind. phone 177-1.
Provo, Utah—A. V. Robinson, 27 East Center street.
New York—Arthur Hottel, Broadway and Thirty-eighth street; Waldorf.
Astoria, Ore.—Imperial Hotel.
Philadelphia—Ryan's Ticket Office; Wm. Senokoff.
Chicago—Palmer House; Auditorium Hotel; C. E. Barrett; Empire News Stand.
Washington—New Willard; Raleigh; Becker & Orndorff; 1427 Penn. Ave.
Omaha—Union Station News Stand.
Kansas City—M. T. Wright, 612 Main street; Yomo News Co.
Portland—Oregon News Agency.
Los Angeles—Alexandria Hotel; B. E. Amos.
San Francisco—Hotel St. Francis; Foster & Orser, Ferry Building; Parent's Stationery Co.
Seattle—W. C. Ellis; J. R. Justice; Wilson-McVey Co.
Denver—Brooks Palace; Kendrick Book and Stationery Co.; Julius Black; H. P. Hanson.
Boise—Idanha Hotel; Boise Book and Music Co.
Pocatello—Chaffee & Company.
Cly-Oakley; Ely Reading Room.
Las Vegas—Wilson Drug Co.
Rhyolite—Sam H. Spears.
Goldfield—Hunter Stationery Co.; Louis Polla's stand.
Tonopah—A. H. Rounsaville; Sherman & Oldfather.
Butte—John G. Evans; Keefe Bros.
Entered at the Postoffice at Salt Lake City as second-class matter.

Tribune Telephones.
For any and all departments of the paper, call Bell phone Exchange 15; independent phone, 345, 350, 354.

Monday, August 5, 1907.

Verily hath the Mouth made a good Knight of it.
"The fatal fourth"—in Utah, not as to wives.

Mr. Borah a Presidential candidate? Well, timber produces big sticks.

Besides Washington, D. C., the President has received recognition of Washington, B. T.

A circus is on the way to Salt Lake; and did you ever see such good boys as we have here?

Yet it may be concluded that in suing Mr. Rockefeller Judge Landis has only succeeded in bulling oil prices.

And if the Government be at a loss to know what to do with the sultans of its insular possessions, there are, it is thought, some apostleships.

However, the church organ will permit the observation that, in order to prove anything for itself, it is mighty bad policy to quote itself.

Mr. Hughes, strange as it may appear to any Utahn, is evidently of the opinion that he is elected for no other purpose than to be Governor of New York.

Paymaster Coffin is supposed to have contracted a fatal disease from the handling of money. Many persons, notwithstanding, would fain court death in such bliss.

"The swine population has also decreased." Is the Herald merely endeavoring to give color to the statement made in the recent polygamist manifesto?

Marie Corelli persists in calling men all sorts of bad things; but it would seem to be entirely unnecessary that the dear lady be so angry because nobody'll have her.

Some scientist has asserted that we think with our feet. As to the breadth of his own cogitation, this same scientist refuses to disclose the size of shoe which he wears.

The railroad man's definition of "a flying switch" may be comprehensive; but, take away her hairpins, and the lady may be less precise while being infinitely more expressive.

Revenue collections under the Dingley tariff have totaled over two and one-half billions in ten years. Now his neighbor will figure with every man how much of this each has paid.

Mr. Williams having won the Mississippi Senatorship, John may show the Executive that, while he is not a devotee of the stick that is big, he has use for one that is sharp.

In "Questions and Answers" yesterday morning, we were made to say that "Congress recognizes dozens of the holidays created by the States." For "dozens" read "some" and the matter will be correct.

While Apostle Smoot is about the matter of delivering that anti-polygamy speech, he should tell us which one in the Granite Stake presidency is a polygamist since the manifesto. Even then, though, Frank would probably want to know Y.

No doubt there is as much truth in the Deseret News's statement that the

church leaders are not in politics as there is in the other assertion that Joseph Smith, the original bogus prophet, escaped robbers by running three miles with about half a ton of gold plates under his arm.

COL. WALL'S GOOD EXAMPLE.

In establishing a Fellowship at the Utah School of Mines, Col. E. A. Wall has set an example which is well worth following by Utah's wealthy men. This fellowship is worth \$500 a year, and is equivalent to a donation of \$10,000 to the eminently useful and practical purpose of aiding in the solution of the problems presented in the mining and ore-handling operations of this State.

The effect of this endowment cannot fail to be largely and wisely beneficial to Utah, and especially to the leading industry we have, as well as to the ambitious student, whose zeal is certain to be splendidly stimulated by the prize to be won, and the career which the winning of it will open to him. There is ample opportunity for other efforts in the same or on similar lines, yet left to other good and generous men who have the money they can spare, for similar endowments. And an aid such as this to education is the very best possible application of money. It has far-reaching and lasting results. The field here is wide and varied. New problems are presented in various forms and in many directions. The solution of these problems is the task of the inhabitants of this unique country, who have to do with the problems which arise in the development of this region. The donor can hardly go amiss in selecting the object to which his generosity is to be applied. And there are many who could extend this aid at no great (if any) inconvenience to themselves. To these we say, Col. Wall has pointed the way to a vast usefulness. And that way is an open one; it leads to the most ample and brilliant results. Whose wishes to have his name associated with the most sure and enduring form of achievement can easily find that way, and help many to walk in it, to the credit of both donor and recipient and to the advantage of an ever-appreciative and ever-widening public.

APOSTLE WHITNEY A WITNESS.

We made comment the other day upon a portion of Apostle Whitney's sensational address in Cache county at the Cache stake conference of over a week ago. There were some other points in that address also that were worthy of attention, as well as the particular things which we mentioned. One of these is where Apostle Whitney is reported as saying: "I can place more reliance upon my heart than upon my head, and therefore I want God's treasures stored away in my heart." We are glad that Apostle Whitney is coming to a realization of the weakness of his head. We do not know that his heart is in the enjoyment of any comparative strength as set off against his head, but certainly his head needs repair. And it is encouraging, indeed, that Apostle Whitney recognizes the weakness of his head, although it is rather late in the day for him to arrive at that knowledge. He is well along in life and should have ascertained his limitations before this. Doubtless this confessed and generally acknowledged weakness of the head was one of the factors which led to his promotion to the apostleship. It must be confessed, however, aside from this, that Apostle Whitney has done a great deal of questionable, zealous work for the church, and some of it of such a conscienceless character that no one but himself would have been the least likely to undertake it; and on this account also his promotion was deserved.

Another point in that address, however, shows an awakening of the head; possibly prompted by the stronger heart. We refer to the portion where he refers to the service of the Mormon battalion in the Mexican war. It is well known that the common priestly version of this, prevalent among the Mormon people and that has been enforced in sermon, speech, writing, and in every possible way, is that the calling of this battalion into the United States service was virtually a draft, and was meant in hostility by the Federal Government against the Mormon people. It has been represented that the Government stripped them of their fighting men, their best and most alert young males of fighting age, and rendered them comparatively helpless in their journey across the plains. This, of course, was a complete reversal and perversion of the facts, and it is well that Apostle Whitney is insisting upon the opposite view. In his address at this Cache conference, he is reported as saying that he "did not believe that the Government called upon the Mormons for five hundred volunteers in order to cripple or injure them, but rather did it as a friendly act," and he did not think that "the people should insist upon the view that the action was malicious upon the part of the Government." This quotation is from a Logan paper which is friendly to Apostle Whitney and entirely under the control of the Mormon authorities. That is to say, it dare not do anything much to their displeasure, under pain and penalty of being frozen out. It is an evidence of a return to the sanity of historical verity to see Apostle Whitney undertake in this way to overturn the "inspired words" of so many of the Mormon leaders and speakers with respect to this Mormon battalion. It takes a long time for the truth of history to work through the dense crust of prejudice and fanaticism. But we are glad to see that it is working through at last, and that the truth is

becoming known, and that a Mormon speaker would dare to tell it to the Mormon people assembled in public meeting.

There is no question with respect to that battalion. The Federal Government accepted the men composing it, as a favor to the Mormon people, at the request of the authorized Mormon emissary for that special business, Col. Jesse C. Little. The Mormon people were headed for southern California. This battalion took service and was led there by United States officers and in conjunction with a sufficient Federal force to protect the whole party from any possible hostile demonstrations from any source. They made the journey without hostile move, and expected to make southern California their home, joining the Mormon colony sent around Cape Horn, to locate there. The fact that the distance across the continent was greater than Brigham Young had reckoned and the trip more difficult, and that he felt obliged to stay here and afterward to recall that battalion, has nothing to do with the original purpose and plan. And so we congratulate Apostle Whitney that he has come forward as a witness to the truth in this matter, at last.

THE HIERARCHIC IDEA.

Probably some idea of the hierarchical opinion concerning what constitutes persecution may be gained in a reference to one particular case which occurred in the early days of the Mormon church. It concerns the publication which was known as the Nauvoo Expositor. So as to define the attitude of the church toward this paper, the following from Whitney's History of Utah (published principally for the perpetuation of Mormon hatreds and disloyalties) concerning the Expositor is presented:

Its further design, as appeared later, was to label and defame the leading Mormon citizen of Nauvoo, possibly to incite mobocratic assaults upon the city. At all events such was the view taken by many citizens as to its purpose and policy. The first and final number of the Nauvoo Expositor, reeking with filthy scandals, was issued on the 7th of June 1844. Public indignation was at once aroused. Decency was shocked. Modesty had been made to blush.

The great trouble with the publication in question was that it began to tell the truth about the blasphemous and immoral leaders of the church, who were then beginning to subvert the organization to their own malignant purposes. Already the original prophet had announced himself as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. And already had he indulged his immoral bent to the disruption of his own family and the disgust of many of the sincere men and women within the church who were earnest in their religious zeal. The people who began the publication of the Expositor (whose office was destroyed at the command of the prophet-mayor, immediately after the first issue) were mainly members of the Mormon church who had been shocked into rebellion by the lechery and ambitious scheming of the treacherous ecclesiastics who tyrannized over them. They knew that the course of the leaders was wrong, and they determined to give utterance to their opinions, and to the truth concerning the polygamist cult. Here is an affidavit which was published in the Expositor, which Whitney's History of Utah claims was intended "to label and defame the leading Mormon citizens of Nauvoo—possibly to incite mobocratic assaults upon the city."

I hereby certify that Hyrum Smith did, (in his office,) read to me a certain written document, which he said was a revelation from God; he said that he was with Joseph when it was received. He afterward gave me the document to read, and I took it to my house, and read it, and showed it to my wife, and returned it the next day. The revelation (so called) authorized certain men to have more wives than one at a time, and to enter into the law. And also that he should administer to others. Several other items were in the revelation, supporting the above doctrines.

WM. LAW.

This affidavit was properly sworn to and attested before a notary public, as was another one to the same purport made by Mrs. Law, and published in the Expositor. These people, and the promoters of the purpose to expose the hierarchical rottenness of those times, were aware of the fact that polygamy was contrary to the laws of the State of Illinois; that it was subversive of the home to immoral purposes; and they determined to make outcry against the offenses that were being perpetrated in the name of their religion which they had embraced previous to this sudden "revelation," which was the product of the nasty Smith mind.

The church leaders were the sinners; they had committed the crimes against the State; but the moment that some individual made open objection against their insufferable blasphemy and concubinage, the hierarchs immediately cried "persecution, libel, and defamation"—precisely as their successors do in this day. Having the control of affairs at Nauvoo, they destroyed the Expositor plant and suppressed its publishers. They would repeat the infamy today if it were possible.

But let all citizens beware that the object is the same now as then; that the plotting is to the end of destruction and suppression of everything American; and that every disloyal scheme that can come from treacherous hearts is being set in operation for the annihilation of this Government. People may pooh-pooh the idea; but they must remember that the denouement at Nauvoo was the result of a small beginning made by one man, whose sole capital was fraud and deception and an indomitable determination to foist the same upon the body politic of this country.

Give the hierarchs time, men and women of this land, and the damnable oppression of the opposition which

found effective expression at Nauvoo will be enlarged in its scope until the very foundations of the Nation shall be made to tremble, and totter, and—given sufficient time—to fall. That is the sole secret aim of the Mormon polygamist hierarchy, and they devote their energies to it from morn till noon, and from noon till night—in "religion," in commerce, in politics. They will stop at nothing, except a determined American people, who will command a halt in the destructive programme of the most villainous outfit that ever deceived and robbed confiding humanity.

NO BETTER THAN A HEATHEN.

One of the denials which has been made by speakers and writers for the Mormon church, and by the Deseret News in particular, is that there is no persecution or ostracism of the man who "departs from the truth," as apostasy is termed by the priesthood. They contend that in Utah a man is free to believe and do as he pleases in the matter of religion, and that any failure on his part to conform to their ideas and direction is not visited on him with any manner of punishment. That this contention is totally untrue has been proved by the experience of scores of men and women in Utah, who have been made to feel the weight of hierarchical disapproval and the pursuit of the priestly hatred. The matter has been fully set forth in sermons preached by high officials of the church, wherein they have designated the consequences of apostasy; but perhaps the most significant expression of the church determination to inflict the most goading of punishments upon the recalcitrant has been made by Joseph F. Smith, the present head of the organization. This is what he said, in an address reported by the Deseret News, October 5, 1896:

I love my own brother; I love my own sister; I love my wife and children; but when my brother or my sister or wife or child turns away from God and raises the heel against the Almighty, and turns his or her ear to their own selfish desires and whims, they are no more to me than the heathen.

Of course, it will be immediately recognized that the one who "turns away from God," according to the teachings of Mormon priesthood, is the one who refuses longer to recognize the authority of the priesthood of the church. The governing body in this cult is supposed to represent the Almighty, and any man who may rebel against their self-assumed right to dictate in all things, "raises the heel" in opposition to the Father. That is, if we are to believe the Mormon doctrine as presented by the governing polygamist band.

Now, if the prophet himself would treat as a heathen his own brother, or sister, or wife, or child, what, think you, would be his attitude toward a mere member of the church, who was of no kin, and who denied his power? For answer it is only necessary to recall a few cases which have come into the public view within the past two or three years.

Basing their belief upon the testimony of Joseph F. Smith at Washington, in which he denied his calling and confessed to his own law-breaking, a few men have taken his word for it and have joined him in the assertion that he is not a prophet, seer and revelator, as he has before and since declared himself to be. These individuals had a right to that opinion, and they were also entitled to a public expression of the same. While they refused to recognize the self-appointed authority of the professed mouthpiece of the Almighty, they were yet strongly attached to those principles of Mormonism which they believed could be utilized for the world's good and advancement. But this was not enough. They had committed the most grievous sin of which a Latter-day saint could be guilty—they had denied a man. That was the sum total of their offending. Their criticism had been directed to that man and his methods, and not at all to the church or the religion which it represented. It was this man's policy that came under their disapproval. And their attitude was merely as one of personal difference with this man.

But what was the outcome? The offenders personally against Joseph F. Smith were hailed before their bishops. These bishops had no grievance against the critics of the prophets. Yet they acted upon the complaints of certain block teachers, who had been instructed and set apart to find the necessary fault with their brethren. These block teachers themselves had no personal fault to find with the objects of their complaints; but they were compelled to do the dirty work for the pretended prophet, whose supposed dignity had been grievously and maliciously assailed through the medium of free speech, which is hypocritically claimed for all members of the church. It was with fear in their hearts lest they were doing injustice to their fellow-men, and with tears in their eyes because they were about to cause the hand of fellowship to be withdrawn from men who had been held in their close affection through life, that these block teachers proceeded to "do their duty," as it had been forced upon them by the slavish agents of the bogus prophet.

After the complaints against the outspoken American freemen had been decided upon to have been justified—these decisions having been reached through the most absurd mock trials since the inquisition—the critics of the prophet were excommunicated. And for no other reason than that they had denied a man and his vicious methods.

However, the persecution did not finish here. It was not long ere the most malicious stories were secretly circulated among the saints concerning the alleged apostates. They were accused of the most atrocious behavior attrib-

utable to man. Suddenly it was discovered to the saints that these men, who were recognized as good citizens by the members of the community, were the vilest creatures ever born; they were dishonest; they were hypocritical; they were blasphemers; they were thieves; they were anti-Christ; and—blackest horror of all the black horrors!—they had actually dared to criticize the prophet of God. And not content with making these secret attacks against the probity of superior men and gentlemen, the prophet (as he calls himself, and also denies himself to be) has caused to be instituted a warfare against their material well-being. He has even gone so far as to attempt a robbery of them through the sacred patrimony.

Yes, indeed, does Joseph F. pretend devout man of God and righteous prophet of the Almighty, treat the apostate as heathen. And it is not even necessary to be apostate from the church, but from his personal pretensions only, in order to bring down the "wrath that is in store for the wicked." Which is the total of Mormon freedom.

The Foreign Trade.

Springfield Republican.
The country made some new high records in the foreign trade of the past fiscal year. Merchandise exports exceeded by \$136,986,500 those of the previous fiscal year, which were the largest up to that time; imports exceeded by \$207,588,500 those of the previous year, which were also the largest up to that time. The total merchandise trade both ways amounted to above 3315 millions, compared with 2970 millions in the previous year. The favorable merchandise balance of \$444,398,000 was less by \$79,862,000 than in the previous year, but it was above that of 1905 and 1906, and not far below that of 1904 and 1902, and very much below that of the years 1896-1901 inclusive. Making account also of the specie movement, we have the following summary for the past two fiscal years:

	1907.	1906.
Merchandise exports, \$1,880,851,924	\$1,743,844,500	
Merchandise imports, 1,434,401,692	1,226,542,446	
Excess of exports	\$446,449,932	\$517,302,054
Net gold exports	13,820,283	21,426,523
Net gold imports	460,270,215	\$558,728,577
Net gold balance	\$3,056,500	\$7,648,129
Apparent unsettled balance	397,185,715	\$481,080,139

It has now become a regular thing for the apparent unsettled trade balance to approach and more frequently to exceed \$400,000,000 a year. It may thus fairly presume that some such figure represents the annual payments of interest and dividends on European investments in the United States, plus expenditures of American travelers in Europe, money sent home by recent immigrants and freights to foreign vessel-owners—making account also of the fact that imports are undervalued as a rule and exports of manufactured commodities overvalued. Such continued and enormous excesses of exports have never before been known, and reflect the fact that with all our wonderful prosperity we have rather been increasing our indebtedness to Europe than reducing it. Europe, in a word, has been assisting materially in financing our great industrial uplift. The period, instead of being a time of foreign debt reduction, as many have fancied, has been of further debt contracting, and this raising of new capital has now reached the point of having exhausted both domestic and foreign sources of supply.

While merchandise exports the past year made a remarkably good showing of view of a decline in the grain trade, the great feature of the foreign trade at present is the mighty volume of imports, which 10 years ago had never reached the \$900,000,000 mark, which just passed that figure no longer than the year 1903 for the first time exceeded \$1,000,000,000, and which now approach a billion and a half of dollars. Since the enactment of the Dingley high tariff 10 years ago exports have increased less than 80 per cent, but imports by nearly 90 per cent. It is evident from this that the home market price inflation has been passing due bounds, and cannot be continued without putting the actual trade balance strongly against the country.

Mark Twain at Oxford.

Sydney Brooks, in Harper's Weekly.
Unquestionably it was Mark Twain who of all the recipients of degrees robbed the greatest enthusiasm. The whole building broke into a roar of applause when he stood up to be presented to the chancellor. "What have you done with the Ascent cup, Mark?" asked a voice from the gallery, and the assembly shook with laughter. "Have you got that jumping frog with you, Mark?" asked another voice, and upon a pool of cheers rang out. The speech in which Mark Twain was presented was perfectly inaudible, but the professor who delivered it, being somewhat bald, and standing within a foot or two of Mark Twain's magnificent head, gave point to the cooing query that floated down from the galleries: "Couldn't you spare him some of your hair, Mark?" I doubt whether Mark Twain has ever been more severely tried than as he stood there, condemned by all the proprietors to silence, and a more or less passive demeanor, while the jests flew fast and all the spectators shook with laughter and applause.

A tremendous and most moving ovation greeted the chancellor's address. Vir jundissimus (loud cheers), lepidissimus (louder cheers), facetiosissimus (frantic cheers), qui totius orbis terrarum latera nativ, the hilaritate comitum Mark Twain advances to the chancellor's rostrum, shakes hands and passes to a seat on the left, smiling and gratified except for the thought of all the good things he might have said in reply.

And it was the same wherever he went in Oxford. What the presentations were over and the newly made

WILL EXHIBIT AT SALT LAKE TUESDAY, AUGUST 6.

SHOW GROUNDS: 8TH SOUTH, BETWEEN MAIN AND

RINGLING BROS.
WORLD'S GREATEST SHOWS
A BIG CIRCUS
85 DOUBLE LENGTH RAILROAD CARS
CAPITAL INVESTED \$3,500,000
1280 PERSONS
650 HORSES
40 ELEPHANTS
100 CAGES OF BIRDS

THE WHOLE WORLD RANSACKED FOR ITS ARENA
200 Artists of This Great Show Imported From Europe and America
From Russia—Rocobeco Equines, with Human Sent. The "Good Night Horse", His Wife and Family.
From France—Alexander Perry, the Man Who Walks on his Head like others walk on their feet.
From Hungary—The Marcella-Marnits Circus, who play Musical Instruments in Apparently Impossible Acrobatic Attitudes.
From Italy—The Bedini Family of Five Famous Riders, with their Wonderful Riding Dogs, "Bugs".
From Spain—The Great Mirza-Golems, the Shah's own personal Acrobatic Court Entertainers.
From Spain—The Splendid Toredors, the Distinguished Distinguished Nocturnal Family.
From England—The Holloway Troupe of High Wire Wonders.
From Australia—The Famous Flying Jordans, Ten in Number.

60 Acrobats and the 12 Mirza-Golems
60 Aerobists and the 10 Flying Jordans
60 Riders the Bedinis and Daisy Hodgkin
50 Clowns the World's Funny Men
375 Circus Artists
200 of Them Imported From All Over the World
EVERY MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK
The Richest, Longest, Street Parade
EVER SEEN ON EARTH
The 50-Cent Ticket Admits to Everything

ALL KINDS OF TRAINED WILD ANIMALS AND A BIG MENAGERE
Admission tickets and numbered reserved seats will be on at the store of THE SMITH DRUG CO., at exactly the same in the regular ticket wagons on the show grounds.

HIP, HURR
THREE CHAIRS
A TIME
DANCING
FREE
SALT
The Bathing New
ter Than it is

Rock Springs "Peacock" COAL
Fill Up Your Sheds.
CENTRAL COAL & COKE CO.
"At the Sign of the Peacock."
Phones 2600. 38 So. Main.

Pharaoh's Glen Resort
Parley's Canyon
The typical mountain home is now open for the summer. Prices for cabins, terraces, tents and tent sites according to location.
Telephone Ind. 2285 or Bell 3087 Z for particulars.
RAYMOND E. DAVIDSON, Manager.

PROMPT PLUMBERS. GEO. G. DOYLE & CO.
Phones 162. 211 State St.

HERMIT
ODGEN CANYON
Everything first-class
J. J. GALLAGHER and
BILLY WILSON
President and

LAGOON
SALT LAKE & OGDEN
Time Table in Effect
Trains Leave Salt Lake:
8:50 a.m.
9:00 a.m. (Local)
11:00 a.m.
2:00 p.m.
4:00 p.m.
6:00 p.m.
7:00 p.m.
8:00 p.m.
*Sunday at 9:30 a.m.
Sunday and F. & S. Lagoon at 3 and 7 p.m.
SIMON
President and

UPPER
Resort
In the heart of
ful scenery
Canyon
Tents, tent cottages
in log cabin.
Rates reasonable
hours ride on
from city.
L. L. DONNAN, Prop.